WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. III.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1822. [NO. 106.

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BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. ⁂ Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞ All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the western country, will offer for sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 16th of July next, that valuable tract of land in Burke county, whereon he now lives, containing 1000 acres, situated 12 miles from Morganton, on the main road leading from the latter place across the Lynville and Yellow Mountains to Jonesborough in E. Tennessee. There is a good dwelling house with an enclosed yard and garden, a barn, stables, cribs, negro cabins, and other out-houses, all in good repair. This tract lying on Lynville river affords a large proportion of flat land, a sufficiency of which is cleared and under good fence; the soil being fertile, will easily afford the means of still further improvement; it is well adapted to the culture of wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, &c. This farm also affords a good distillery, is well watered, and abounds with excellent timber. As a stock farm, besides the abundant products of food and forage, it has the advantage of lying convenient to an excellent summer range. In short, its local advantages are great. These, together with the uncommon salubrity of its situation, make it a most desirable seat for a country residence. The terms of sale will be made as easy as possible, by giving every reasonable indulgence to the purchaser.

The subsriber, as agent, will also offer for sale, at the same time, at a credit of twelve months, all the lands lying in the county of Burke belonging to the estate of Col. John M'Gimsey, deceased, viz: One tract of land, including several surveys, lying on the waters of Paddy's Creek, and containing 1000 acres, more or less; whereon there is a good Grist Mill, well supplied with custom. It consists of uplands of a pretty good quality, is well timbered, and will admit of several settlements. It will be sold altogether, or in parcels, as may best suit the purchasers. Also, several other tracts, situated in different parts of the mountains, and valuable on account of the range. Bond, with approved security, will be required in all cases. The terms will be more fully made known on the day of sale, when due attendance will be given on the premises, by the subscriber.

WM. M'GIMSEY, *Agent*
for the Heirs of Col. J. M'Gimsey, dec'd.
Morganton, April 13, 1822.—12wt109

N. B. Any person wishing to purchase privately, can do so by applying any time before the day of sale.

CLOCK & WATCH REPAIRING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has again taken his shop in Salisbury, on Main street, opposite the State Bank, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the line of his business. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c. repaired on the shortest notice. He solicits the patronage of his friends, his old customers, and the public in general, and assures them that he will do their work, and sell them all articles in his line, on lower terms than at any other shop in this part of the state.

HUGH HORAH.
Salisbury, May 28, 1822. 103

Morganton Academy,

BURKE County, is now open for the reception of Scholars, under the patronage of a respectable Board of Trustees. The mode of instruction pursued is the result of much attention and experience, and eminently calculated to fit young gentlemen and ladies for the active duties of life, and to prepare students successfully to pursue their collegiate studies.

Lectures in an easy, familiar style, are given three or four times a week, on Language, History, Rhetoric, or Moral, Intellectual, Natural, or Political Philosophy.

Great attention is paid to reading, speaking, writing, and *pronouncing* the English language with correctness and elegance, and to the manners and morals of the pupils; and every thing done to promote their happiness and improvement. Tuition $20 per annum, and board on the most reasonable terms. The village is pleasant and healthy.

French and Italian will be taught grammatically, if requested.

April 15, 1822.——3mt110

NOTICE.

THE heirs and distributives of Henry Dellinger, deceased, are hereby notified to attend at John Zimmerman's in Lincolnton, on the Wednesday of the next July court, held there, to render a statement in writing and upon oath, what property they may have received of their father, the deceased Henry Dellinger, by way of advancement, in his lifetime; and if they fail to attend according to this notice, I shall proceed to make distribution of the goods and chattels of the estate of the said Henry, without any regard to any claims they may have.

MICHAEL REINHARDT, *Admr.*
Lincolnton, N. C. May 29, 1822.—3wt'7

State of North-Carolina.

ROWAN COUNTY.

In Equity.....April Term, 1822.

Jesse A. Pearson, Joseph Pearson and others, against William B. Thomas, Alexander H. Thomas, William Langhorne: also against Pleasant H. May and Benjamin Chairs, executors of the last will of William Thomas, deceased.

IT appearing to the court that William Langhorne resides in Virginia, and William B. Thomas, Alexander H. Thomas, and Pleasant H. May, reside in South-Carolina: It is *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the said defendants, William Langhorne, William B. Thomas, Alexander H. Thomas and Pleasant H. May, do make their personal appearance at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Rowan aforesaid, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and answer, plead, or demur to the complainants' bill of complaint, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

6t108 Test. GEO. LOCKE, *C. M. E.*

State of North-Carolina.

ROWAN COUNTY.

In Equity.....April Term, 1822.

The Executors of the last Will of Richmond Pearson, deceased, *vs.* Benjamin Chairs and Pleasant H. May, Executors of the last Will of William Thomas, deceased.

IT appearing to the court that Pleasant H. May, one of the defendants, resides in South-Carolina—It is *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for him to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for Rowan county, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to the complainants' bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against him, and heard ex parte.

6t'8 Test. GEO. LOCKE, *C. M. E.*

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April Term, 1822.... Ruth Harris *vs.* John Harris.....It appearing to the court, by return of two subpœnas, that said John Harris is not to be found in the county, and the requisition of the act in other respects having been complied with, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star, for the said John Harris to appear at the next Superior Court, to be held for the county of Rowan, to answer this petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte. Leave is given to the petitioner to examine testimony without giving notice to the defendant; it appearing to the court that he has absconded and gone without the limits of the state, to parts unknown.

Witness Alex. Frohock, Clerk of the Rowan Superior Court, at office.

3mt114 ALEX. FROHOCK, *C. S. C.*

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1822.....John Thompson, *vs.* David Evans.....O. Att. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, David Evans, resides beyond the limits of this state; it was therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that unless he, the said David Evans, makes his appearance at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at Morganton, on the fourth Monday in July next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, judgment will be taken for the plaintiff's demand against him.

Attest, J. ERWIN, *Clerk.*

3mt109—Price adv. $3 50.

State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March term, 1822. William Burch, *vs.* Nancy Burch.....Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case resides without the limits of the state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Surry, at the Court-House in Rockford, on the first Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the petition will be heard exparte, and judgment awarded accordingly.

Test, J. WILLIAMS, Jr. *C. S. C.*

3mt109—Price adv. $3 50

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

COUNTY Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, A. D. 1822....Peter Forney *vs.* Christian Reinhardt.....Original attachment, levied on six negroes and sundry articles of personal property.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Christian Reinhardt, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state:—It is therefore ordered by court, that he appear at the next county court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the third Monday in July next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgment by default final will be entered up against him. Ordered, by court, that publication hereof be made three months successively in the Western Carolinian. 3mt112p

Test, VARDRY M'BEE, *C. C.*

NORTH-CAROLINA,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1822.....Christopher Swaim, *vs.* Job Mills—Atta. levied in the hands of Moses Swaim and others.—It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state—It is *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for the said defendant to appear at the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Randolph, on the first Monday in August next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

JESSE HARPER, *C. C. C.*

6wt'9—Price adv. $2.

State of North-Carolina,

ASHE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Sessions, 1822.....Elizabeth Humphris, Administratrix, *vs.* John Humphris.....Original Attachment.....Ambrose Parks summoned as Garnishee.—Whereas it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is an inhabitant of another state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Ashe, at the Court-House in Jefferson, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in October next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso.

I, Thos. Calloway, certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of record, as appears from the minutes. 13wt'15p

THOS. CALLOWAY, *C. C. C.*

NORTH-CAROLINA,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

In Equity.....Spring Term, 1822.

ALEXANDER GRAY and Jesse Harper, Administrators, with the will annexed, of Solomon Parke, deceased, against John Morgan and others.....It appearing to the court that Augustus B. Longstreet and Frances Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Flowers, and Polly his wife, reside without this state: It is *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for them to appear at the next term of this court, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise the bill will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

B. ELLIOTT, *C. M. E.*

6wt'9—Price adv. $2.

NORTH-CAROLINA,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1822.....Marmaduke Swaim, *vs.* Job Mills.—Atta. levied in the hands of B. Elliott and others.—It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state—It is *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for the said defendant to appear at the court of Pleas and Quarters Sessions, to be held for the county of Randolph, on the first Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

JESSE HARPER, *C. C. C.*

6wt'9—Price adv. $2.

NORTH CAROLINA,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1822....Michael Swaim, *v.* Pomroy Higley.—Atta. levied in the hands of Joseph Hodgen and others....It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state—It is *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for the said defendant to appear at the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Randolph, on the first Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

JESSE HARPER, *C. C. C.*

6wt'9—Price adv. $2.

NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1822.....Thomas Greer, *vs.* Samuel W. Lindsay.—Attachment....Levied on a tract of land, sundry articles of merchandize, household furniture and other property, and Mr. J. Robinson and others summoned as Garnishees. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, or has absconded, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is, therefore, ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday of August next, and replevy, judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the case heard ex parte.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

3mt'16 Price adv. $4

NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1822....James Wilson, *vs.* Samuel W. Lindsay.—Attachment....Levied in the hands of Alex. Porter, Richard Robinson, and others, and they summoned as Garnishees. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, or has absconded, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore *Ordered*, by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday of August next, and replevy, judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the case heard ex parte.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

3mt'16 Price adv. $4

Gig for Sale.

THE subscribers have in their possession for sale, a new pannel Gig, made in New-York, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

RANDOLPH & YOUNG.

Salisbury, March 18, 1822. 93

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, on the 27th of May, a negro man named SAMBO, about 26 or 27 years old, tall, and rather inclining to yellow. He has a dim scar on his left cheek, an inch or better long, is of a good countenance, and well spoken. Any person that will take him and confine him so that I get him, or bring him home, shall be handsomely rewarded.

LEMUEL D. JOHNSTON.

May 30, 1822.—4t'7p

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

DEBATE ON THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, DEC. 1821.

Mr. Stanly said, that rising under the disadvantage of addressing the House, after the subject had been very fully discussed, he would detain them but a short time, while he humbly gleaned over the field which others had reaped.

The question under consideration is not one of the common interest of legislation, an error in which admits of an early correction. We have before us a proposition to abolish that Constitution which we, and our fathers before us, have reverenced as the charter of our liberties, and to trust to the uncertainty of chance for a better. Before we venture upon this hazard, let us cast an eye to the Constitution which it is proposed to destroy. The instrument we speak of, is not the formation of yesterday; it is that institution under which we have lived since the birth of our Independence; which has secured our lives, our liberty and the pursuit of happiness; which has proved itself amply competent to all the objects of national prosperity; which claims our veneration and confidence for all the sanctions which time and experience can give, and from the assurance that under it we enjoy every blessing which belongs to man in society. With equal rights to acquire and enjoy property: the right to honour and to office is also equal, and the poorest man in the community, presses his infant boy to his bosom, with the cheering reflection, that with industry, virtue and talents, his son may aspire to the highest offices in the State. Such is the Constitution we now possess: the work of man, it cannot be perfect: like other human institutions, a mixture of good and evil, it has its defects: but the evils imputed to it should not only be manifest, but should be great, before we venture on the dreadful experiment of destroying it, with no certainty what we are to obtain in its place.

The gentlemen who advocate the call of a convention, allege the evils of the Constitution are to be found,

1. In the unequal representation of the people.

2. In the want of power in the Legislature to remove the Judges.

3. In the mode of appointing militia officers.

Other objections, if they have them, they have not thought proper to mention.

The objection to the Constitution on the ground of unequal representation, is attempted to be supported, upon the allegation that the right of representation is equal; that the same number of persons have the same rights, and should have the same influence in government, or in other words, that population should govern representation.

In passing to an examination of the foundation of their claims, Mr. S. said, he would barely notice a difficulty which at the threshold met these advocates of equal rights of all *persons*.—If all persons have equal rights, why are women excluded? Why are minors excluded? Because there are other considerations than the mere existence of a person, to support a claim to a share in government, his views of which, it was his purpose to offer; at present, he would without levity say, that in his opinion, the exemption of the sex was rather a privilege than an exclusion: their duties were of a higher, a more important, and of a more interesting nature—the instruction of their children, the care of their household, and the happiness of their husbands.

The imputed error of representation under the Constitution is divided into two parts; first, that the counties of the Eastern half of the State, with a less white population, have a greater number of Representatives in the Legislature than the counties of the Western half; and second, that particular small counties have as many Representatives as the largest.

To test the solidity of these objections, it is necessary to ascend to an inquiry into the ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF SOCIETY. Society is not formed, said Mr. S. merely to establish the right nor to regulate the conduct of its members, in regard to personal liberty; if this were the sole object of government, the personal liberty being the same, the rights of all would be equal: but, (without seeking for higher or older authority,) from the time when it was commanded, "thou shalt not steal, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's goods," the right to acquire and to enjoy property is as clearly established, and is as essential to the enjoyment of life, as the right of personal liberty. The rich are *people*, as well as the poor, and the right of property, whether large or small, is alike sacred. This security equally benefits those who already possess, and those who seek to acquire property—it stimulates to enterprize and industry. Revenue is the vital principle of government: this revenue, property pays. We hold it, therefore, a fundamental principle in government, that barriers should be erected for the security of property; that the possessors of the property of a State, or of a District, should have a weight in its affairs, proportioned to the contribution they make to its support, and to the State which they have placed upon its prosperity. Not in government only, but in every association for the management of property, this principle is seen to operate. In Banks, in Navigation Companies, in estates held in common, the influence or control of each proprietor is proportioned to the amount he has contributed to the Common Stock.

That no man's property can rightfully be taken without his consent, in other words, that TAXATION and REPRESENTATION are inseparable, was the very basis of our Revolution. The violation of this principle by the parent country, first provoked our resistance; on this solid ground, that taxation and representation were inseparable, our fathers planted the Standard of Independence. To prove this, Mr. S. said he would read short extracts from some of those eloquent remonstrances addressed by the Colonies to Great Britain at the commencement of the Revolutionary contest. The Book was a volume of Marshall's life of Washington, which he found at hand.

[Mr. S. here read extracts from various addresses of the American Colonies to the British Government, in which it was claimed as a "fundamental axiom, that taxation and representation are inseparable from each other;"—"That the security of right and property is the great end of government;"—"That such measures as tend to render right and property precarious, tend to destroy both property and government, for *these* must stand or fall together;"—That "the proprietors of the soil are lords of their own property, which cannot be taken from them without their own consent;" and "that it is essentially a right that a man shall quietly enjoy and have the disposal of his own property."]

From what source more pure can authorities be drawn? But he would not limit the range of inquiry: In every country where the right of property exists, the rule must be found. All Republics, ancient and modern, Sparta, Athens, Rome, Venice, Bern and Holland, all had their separate body representing property and rank. The majority in every country are men without property; if numbers alone should decide, the greater number would take the property of the less. Certainly that government cannot be free, nor can it enjoy Constitutional liberty, which excludes the people, however poor, from a share in its administration; they are the bones and sinews of the State, and their voice must be heard: yet assuredly all power of government is not to be trusted, uncontrolled, in such hands. In every age, and in every climate, man is the same;—unchecked, he is found unjust, tyrannical and cruel. The rights of the minority must be protected; Government must be balanced with a view to the protection of the whole, and to that end, in a general sense, and in a general form, property must have its weight and influence. This principle for which he contended, Mr. S. said, had existed in this country from its earliest settlement.—The gentleman from Salisbury, (Mr. Fisher,) had reminded us, that long prior to the Revolution, a freehold

qualification was required for electors of the Assembly and for representatives; to the present hour, our laws hold no man worthy of the trust of a juror, who is not a freeholder. It is found in the Constitution of the United States, which regulates representation by the rule of direct taxation; and in the Constitutions of all the States, which require a qualification of property in the elector or the elected. He considered the principle for which he contended, as established and consecrated by the authors of our glorious Revolution, of whom it was but just to say, that their merits, as legislators, will remain inscribed on the fairest monuments, when the memory of their splendid victories shall have crumbled into dust.

It was upon this principle, Mr. S. said, he vindicated our Constitution from the unjust attacks now made upon it, and should support the claim of the Eastern half of the State to the share which it possessed in the Legislature.

By consulting the very correct Map of the State, by Price and Strother, it appeared that the point midway between the Ocean and the Tennessee line, on the northern boundary of the State, was the north-western corner of Granville county; suspending a plumb, or drawing a line south from that point, it gave to the Eastern half of the State, thirty-five counties, including the whole of Granville, all Wake but a small section on its south-west corner, the greater part of Cumberland and Bladen and Brunswick. In his calculations, he rejected Cumberland from the East. That county does not go with us, and we take no benefit of its weight in our scale.

From the Comptroller's Report to the present session, of the land tax, at the rate of six cents of tax for every one hundred dollars of the value, the value of the lands in the Eastern 35 counties, rejecting fractions, is $18,710,000

And the value of the lands in the Western counties, at the same rate, is 15,252,000

The late census shews that the Eastern counties contain 110,891 slaves; estimate them at $250 each, the value is $28,472,753

The Western counties contain 91,026 slaves, value 22,756,500

The result of these statements, gives to the East a property in land and slaves of $47,000,000

And to the West 38,000,000

Shewing the property in the East, in these items only, to exceed that of the West, $9.000,000

Apportion the whole representation of the sixty-two counties in the House of Commons, (124 members) by this estimate of property, and the East will be entitled to sixty-eight members, and the West to fifty-six members.

That part of the revenue of the State, collected by the sheriffs, for the present year, is sixty-six thousand dollars. Of this the East paid thirty-seven thousand dollars, and the West twenty-nine thousand dollars. Apportion the representation by taxation, the East will be entitled to sixty-nine members, the West to fifty-five members.

Upon the basis of property and taxation, then, the Eastern half of the State would be entitled to thirteen representatives more than the Western half. And permit me to say, that the growing value and improvement of the Eastern section, will continue to increase the difference in their favor. Before leaving this view of the question, it was proper to remark, that there was other property not brought into the estimate. The West have their farms stocked; so have the East: but the East have large towns, which possess and employ a considerable commercial capital, in merchandize, vessels, &c. They own too, unquestionably, nine-tenths of the bank capital of the State. Against these funds, amounting to many millions more, the West have nothing to set off.

But the West claim the advantage of numbers. On this point I was gratified, said Mr. S. to hear the gentleman from Hillsborough, (Dr. Smith,) admit the rule of federal numbers to be the proper ground of calculation. Certainly this is correct, and objections to the rule would come with an ill grace from us, who enjoy it as a right in our compact with the Northern States, and under which this State sends three representatives to Congress, gives three votes in the election of President, and which places in the hands of the Southern States the power to turn the scale in the election of President. By this rule of apportioning the one hundred and twenty-four members, the West would be entitled to seventy-four, and the East to forty-nine representatives. Upon the average of the three modes, the East would have sixty-two, and the West sixty-one members.

As to the other branch of the objections, arising from the equal representation of counties of unequal size and population, Mr. S. said, if any injustice resulted from this circumstance, it admitted a remedy without a Convention: the Legislature was competent to regulate the boundaries of counties. But no rule could be adopted which would give equality. The counties must vary daily, as well in population as in wealth; and if made equal, the equality could not be preserved for a day. In his view, no inconvenience or injustice resulted from the existing state of the counties. Each section of the State formed one great community, with common feelings and interests; there were small counties in both sections; and invariably there would be found such strong affinity between the great and general interests of adjoining counties, great and small, that while all were represented, and while all were governed by the same laws, there could be no just grounds of jealousy; although it might happen the representative was elected by three hundred men in one county, and by thee thousand in the next.

Mr. S. said he could not believe that the Constitution was imperfect, nor the practice under it unjust, in regard to the important matter of representation. Wealth, taxation, and population each had its influence. For the opposite claim, that population alone should govern representation, and give laws to the State, there was no pretence of reason, and no sanction of authority. North-Carolina, he hoped, would not be the first to fall into a fanciful experiment, at the sacrifice of a principle of the utmost magnitude.

[*To be concluded.*]

Foreign Intelligence.

We extract the subsequent foreign intelligence from the Charleston Courier, received by the arrival of the ship Corsair at Charleston from Liverpool.

[From the Liverpool Advertiser, April 17.]

Dreadful Shipwreck of the Albion Packet.

We have to record a melancholy event, in the loss of the packet ship *Albion*, from New-York to Liverpool. This fine vessel sailed from New-York on the 1st inst. with a crew of 24 men and about 26 passengers. On the 22d inst. she was entirely lost on the coast of Ireland, off Garrestown, near the Old Point of Kinsale. Only two passengers and seven of the crew were saved. All the particulars of this melancholy shipwreck which have been received in town up to the hour that we are writing, are contained in two letters, published in the *Mercury* yesterday, and which we give beneath; the one from Jacob Mark, U. S. Consul at Kinsale, to Messrs. Cropper, Benson & Co. of this town; the other from an eye witness of the scene, a Mr. Purcell, agent of the gentleman to whom the letter is addressed, and which had been forwarded here by this gentleman, for the information of those interested.

[Copy of a letter from Mr. Purcell.]

Garrestown, 22d April, 1822.

Honored Sir—I am sorry to inform you, that to what I had to say yesterday, I have to add the account of a most melancholy shipwreck. At some time before 4 o'clock, this morning, I was informed that a ship was cast on the rocks at the bottom of your dairy farms, to which place I immediately repaired; and at about the centre of the two farms, found a vessel on the rocks under a very high cliff. At this time, as it blew a dreadful gale, with spring tide and approaching high water, the sea ran mountains high, however I descended with some men as far down the cliff as the dashing of the sea against it would permit us to go with safety, and there had the horrid spectacle of viewing five dead bodies stretched on the deck, and four other fellow creatures, distracted, calling out for assistance without our being able to render them any, as inevitable death would attend any attempt at it.—Among those in this perilous situation was an unfortunate female, who, tho' impossible (from the wind and roaring of the sea) to be heard, yet from her gestures and her outstretched hands, we saw her, distracted, call on us for assistance. At this time the greater part of the vessel lay on a rock, and part of the stern where the poor woman lay, projected over a narrow creek, that divided this rock from another. Here the sea ran over her with the greatest fury, and she kept a firm hold, which much astonished me she could do; but we soon perceived the vessel was broke across, where she projected over the rock, and after many waves dashing against her, this part of the vessel rolled in the waves, and we had the heart rending scene of seeing her perish!

Three men lay towards the stern of the vessel, one of whom stuck to a mast, which projected towards the cliff, to whom after many attempts we succeeded in throwing a rope, and brought him safe ashore. Another we also saved; but the constant dashing of the waves put an end to the sufferings of the others.

This vessel proved to be the Albion of N. York Packet, Capt. Williams, which place she left on the 1st inst. for Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton, raw turpentine, rice, &c. and with about 28 passengers. His crew consisted of 24; and of the whole, there have been only saved nine, making the sufferers amount to 43. Out of the passengers there have been saved but two. The bodies of five men, and two women have been picked up. After doing every thing possible for these poor creatures, I exerted myself with Mr. Gibbons, in saving the private property of the sailors and passengers; and succeeded in saving some of their trunks. I have brought four of these poor creatures here; Mr. Gibbons has taken three, and two more remain at the dairy-men's houses, who could not remove from thence. Capt. Williams is among the sufferers. As I know your feelings towards those thus situated, I have taken the liberty of preparing some thin boards, to make coffins for these seven. She is now completely gone to pieces; and, I think, was as fine a vessel of her description as could be seen. I send a file of New-York papers handed me by one of the passengers. My situation does not allow me to say more at present, as I was never so fatigued, and remain,

Honored Sir, Your ever grateful, and faithful servant,
[Signed,] JOHN PURCELL.

To Thomas Rochford, Esq.

The Albion was one of the finest American ships that ever came to this port; and her melancholy fate excites a more than usual degree of interest, from its being the first misfortune, attended with any circumstances of a painful nature, that has befallen the line of packets since their establishment between this port and New-York. Capt. Williams was an excellent seaman, and a skilful navigator; and no man, in his situation, was ever more generally respected and esteemed.—*Ed. Mer.*

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Negotiations continued at Constantinople up to the 23d of March, with every prospect of an amicable adjustment.—From St. Petersburgh, it is added, the accounts are entirely of a pacific character. The exchange was still rising, and no person expected a war. Some insubordination in the Russian army is stated to have taken place, and four soldiers have been sent to Siberia.

The Austrian Observer, of the 12th April, says, we are formally authorized to declare that the reports circulated for some weeks past in the public papers on the state of the negotiations with the Porte, do not merit any credit whatever.

The most contradictory accounts are circulated respecting the Greek and Turkish fleets. Some letters still continue to affirm that there has been a naval action in which the Greeks were victors. Others assert, that nothing is yet decided; lastly, there are letters which pretend that the Turkish fleet has returned to the Archipelago. We expect with impatience the news from St. Petersburgh. It is supposed that the manifesto of Russia will soon appear.

France.—A military rising has taken place at Nanci. Since the restoration of the Bourbons, (says the *News*,) they have ruled France eight years; and so ruled it, that the people are now exactly in the same unquiet situation they were in when Napoleon landed from Elba. Were he alive at this moment, he might act over again the precise part he played in 1815. There can, however, be little doubt that, in the course of a short time, Napoleon will have a successor. It was after many attempts, and many failures, that Spain was revolutionized. The matter was, however, accomplished at last!

The Paris papers have asserted, sundry times, that General BERTHON has gone by sea to St. Sebastian, a circumstance likely enough. The French authorities were thrown into a dreadful agitation the other day by discovering, in the *Morning Chronicle*, an insurrectionary song relating to the "Cordon Sanitaire," which had first been circulated in manuscript in France. The copies of the spirited journal in question, that could be found in Paris, were anxiously seized by the police; and one of the journals intimated that the Most Christian King's Ambassador at London was expected to do his duty!—How completely this sudden betrayal of fear let us into the whole secret of the miserable alarm in which the Bourbons live and move!

A gentleman from France states, that much dissatisfaction prevails in the villages through which he passed, and that much property was destroyed by the firing of houses.

At a late hour last night we received the Paris papers of Tuesday last, by express. The *Constitutionel* gives a letter from Vienna, of the 12th of April, communicating the substance of a letter from Constantinople of the 25th of March. This is later by some days than the intelligence in the Evening papers of yesterday. It is said that all the efforts of the Diplomatists had been unavailing, and that M. De Lutzow's Drogoman had received orders to inform that Minister, that the port having manifested its intentions, all further steps were perfectly useless, and that the Sultan would even be offended if the subject was moved any further. The *Journal des Debats* quotes a letter from Odessa, of the 1st April, giving the substance of letters from Constantinople, of the 27th March, confirmatory of the above account. In a note, the editor of the *Journal des Debats* ventures to sneer at the assuming language of the *Austrian Observer* on this subject. "Our public (he says,) less tractable than that of Vienna, wishes absolutely to know something of what concerns all Europe. We therefore insert what seems reasonable on either side. It is to be wished that the *Austrian Observer*, as he knows more than is known at Odessa, would be so good as to communicate a part of his knowledge to the public."—The same Journal quotes an article from the *Spectateur Oriental*, to shew that the relations between Austria and the Greeks are not of the most friendly description.

Morning Chronicle.

The following are extracts from the Paris Papers of Tuesday:

[*Extract from a Private Communication.*]

"VIENNA, APRIL 12.

"We have received letters from Constantinople of the 23th of March, which furnish us with some interesting news. They were brought by the courier who was dispatched by M. De Lutzow the same evening, and who was the bearer of the dispatches of that Minister. M. de Lutzow had officially demanded, three different times, a new conference with the Reis Effendi, but he could not obtain it. He had already, before this, remitted a new Note, in which he developed all the reasons which ought to induce the Porte to reconsider the decision of the Divan of the 28th February. This Note was very detailed; having remained without answer, he, in concert with Lord Strangford, caused another Note to be delivered, which is said to be drawn in still more forcible terms; but this new effort has not been more fortunate than the preceding. It was not known whether the drogoman of Lord Strangford had had a more favorable verbal answer than M. de Lutzow's drogoman, but it is a fact that the latter had received verbally, orders to inform that Minister that the Porte having manifested its intentions, all further steps were perfectly useless, and that the Sultan would even be offended if this subject was urged any farther. This at least is what is announced here, and it must certainly be true, because these accounts come from persons who had hitherto constantly affirmed that the differences between the Porte and Russia were on the point of being arranged. It is, however, given out in some circles, that Lord Strangford had obtained the promise that the Turks would not commence hostilities—a promise on which indeed no great reliance is placed.

"The other news communicated by private letters from Constantinople, mention the sea-fight which took place near Patras. The Porte has not thought fit to publish an account of the issue of this combat; it is merely stated that the Turkish fleet has lost several vessels, and that the Greeks have likewise experienced considerable losses. The grand fleet has not yet left the harbor of Constantinople; great exertions are making to get it ready for sea, but it is very doubtful whether it will go to the Archipelago; the general opinion was, that it was destined for the Black Sea.

"They at length despair at Constantinople of seeing the differences with Persia amicably adjusted. The negotiations with the Court of Teheran are broken off, and the Scah has set out in person with a large army to enter Asiatic Turkey.—The army commanded by the eldest of Prince Ali who died last year, has commenced hostilities with the Pacha of Bagdad.

"We have this moment received the news, that the army of Gen. Wittgenstein is concentrating in Podolia, on the northern frontier of Moldavia."

Constitu. Ap. 23.

"ODESSA, APRIL 1.

"We have letters from Constantinople, of the 27th March. The Reis Effendi had not, up to the 25th, replied to the Note of the mediating Ministers. Lord Strangford had endeavored to persuade the Grand Vizier and the Reis Effendi, in the visits which he made them on the 23d, to accept the Ultimatum, but the Reis Effendi answered him, that the reply to his Note would be found already in the Note of the Porte of the 28th February, and that the Porte had no new declarations to make."

STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

CHARLESTON, MAY 31.—By the ship Emily, Capt. Babcock, arrived at Savannah in 27 days from Liverpool, we have our files of London papers to the 27th, and Liverpool papers to the 28th April—four days later than by the Corsair, at this port. From them, and from the Savannah papers we make the interesting extracts in this morning's Courier.

The distressing particulars of the wreck, on the coast of Ireland, of the packet ship *Albion*, Capt. Williams, on her voyage from New-York to Liverpool, are furnished to us by this arrival. There is something awfully afflicting in the frustration of hope, and sudden termination of life, when you are on the eve of reaching your home, and accomplishing the objects which are dearest to your heart. To die as your imagination approximates to happiness—to perish in the sight of the land which you love—to suffer wreck and ruin when you deem yourself comparatively secure—to overcome the fathomless sea, only to die on the treacherous strand.—Oh! how terrible is such an overwhelming calamity, to the young, to the gay, to the innocent—to the mariner hoping repose from his toils—to the son anxious to welcome his parents—to the student marred in his pursuit of learning—and to the exile returning enraptured to his home. Regarding with deep melancholy this awful visitation of Providence, we in Charleston must feel a sincere and lasting grief for the fate of Capt. Williams, the commander of the Albion, long and deservedly esteemed in our city.

One of the Savannah papers enumerated Mr. and Mrs. *Barnes*, late of the New-York Theatre, as among the passengers in the Abion—we are happy to state that they took their passage for Liverpool in a different vessel.—But while we are thus enabled to assure the security of two individuals who recently filled a conspicuous place in the public eye at New-York, it is with sincere sorrow that we are under the necessity of stating (a fact which we have from the best authority,) that the celebrated French General *La Febvre Desnouettes*, who passed through this city a few weeks since, on his way from New-Orleans to New-York, was one of the unfortunate passengers on board her.—He was, to avoid too much observation, travelling under an assumed name.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 26th April, is nearly filled with the debate of the preceding evening, upon Lord *John Russell's* motion for "Parliamentary Reform." The speech of his Lordship was pronounced to be a masterly performance. On dividing, the votes were—in favor of Reform, 164; agrainst it, 269.

Courier.

Hostilities had not yet commenced between Russia and Turkey. The accounts are very contradictory as to the situation of affairs between these two powers. The London Courier of the 26th of April states that letters from St. Petersburg had been received, which caused the exchange and the 6 per cent. stock to rise, both of which are tolerable sure indications of the public opinion in favor of peace. The Morning Chronicle on the other hand says, there is no doubt hostilities must shortly take place.

Letters from Russia say, that the first army assembled on the Pruth, and ready to take the field, consists of 280,000 men, of which a large proportion is cavalry, and of dragoons alone, 26,000. It is said to have been shown by experience, that this description of troops has always been eminently serviceable in the wars with the Turks. The same letters state the park of artillery to consist of 500 pieces of cannon. At Kaluga, the great depot of arms for South Russia, immense quantities of military stores of all kinds are collected.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered no less than 578 civil officers, employed in the province of Siberia, to be removed, punished or reprimanded, for monopoly, peculation, embezzlement, and other offences.

Accounts from Frankfort state, that news had been received at Odessa that the Turkish government is fortifying Constantinople. Above 10,000 men are employed on these works.

The Marquis of Hastings has been appointed Ambassador to Austria.

The Spanish Cortes were engaged on the 14th of April in discussing the future commercial relations between Portugal and Brazil. Not one word about South-American affairs.

It is stated that the late note of the Reis Effendi to the English and Austrian Ambassadors, was a forgery to depress the funds.

Insubordination and discontent still manifest themselves in France, and the terror of the Bourbons of revolutionary movements, is evinced by numerous arrests of individuals, espoinage, violation of correspondence, concealment of intelligence, and tyranny over the press.

It seems that Ali Pacha is not dead, notwithstanding his head has been sent to Constantinople, and fixed on the portals of the seraglio.

There have been some disturbances in Madrid. Many outrages were committed by the troops in garrison there, on the 12th April. They ran in armed detachments, through the principal streets, insulting the inhabitants, and shouting "Riego forever! Death to the Servilles of Navarre!"

A private letter from Madrid, of 1st of April, states that the French Minister in that Capital was preparing to quit it; and that the Spanish Minister to the Court of France had actually quitted Paris. This report, however, is contradicted in the Journal des Debats.

A misunderstanding is said to have taken place between the Courts of Austria and Naples, arising from the conduct of the latter government towards some of its disaffected subjects.

Letters from Lisbon announce that Brazil has declared itself independent, and that the Prince Regent has been nominated Emperor.

The foreign Journals are full of accounts of preparations for the reception of the King of England, in various parts of the Continent.

Disastrous!—The packet ship *Albion*, which sailed from New-York on the 1st of April last for Liverpool, was lost on the 22d April, on the coast of Ireland, near the old head of Kinsale. The following is a list of passengers who went out in the Albion:

Messrs. Chabert and Gravez, *of Paris*; Mr. Le Mercier, *of New-Orleans*; Mrs. Garnier and son, and Mrs. Pye, *of New-York*; Miss Powell, *of Canada*; Major Gough, *of the Br. Army*; Wm Proctor, Wm. H. Dwight, and G. W. Baynor, *of New-York*; Philotine Delpla, and Victor

Molissent, *of Paris*; G. H. Clark, and lady, *of Albany*; Col. Prevost; A. M. Fisher, *of Yale-College*; G. Hill; John Gorre, *of North-Carolina*; Wm. Overhart, *of Pennsylvania*, and two gentlemen from the northward.

All the passengers perished but one, and of the crew only six were saved. These clung to the quarter deck, which was washed ashore under an immense high cliff, and were preserved by the exertions of the people present. Capt. Williams is among the drowned.

The Liverpool papers of May 1st, contain the account of the loss of H. M. ship Confiance, with all her crew, consisting of *one hundred and thirty-two men*. This melancholy event took place near the spot where the Albion was cast away.

The same paper contains the loss of the Esther, and Sandwich Packet. These vessels were lost on the night of the 21st April. Every person on board the Sandwich, and the captain, two mates and five hands of the Esther, perished.

The London Courier of the 29th, contains the following highly important fact, as to the expediency of admitting the vessels of Colombia, Buenos Ayres, and other Independent Countries of South-America, to an entry into British ports.

The memorial on this subject, which was noticed in the New-York Gazette of Wednesday last, was signed by the first commercial houses in London; and that the application to the Privy Council has been successful, and that it has been notified to the different firms who signed the memorial—that,

"The Lords of the Council have decided favorably on the application for admitting to entry in Great Britain, the ships of the Independent Governments established in the Spanish part of South-America, conformable to the petition presented to their Lordships on the 23d instant."

The Plymouth *Telegraph* states, that an adventurous cabbage merchant, of Liskeard, has sailed from that place to America, with a cargo of 30 or 40,000 *cabbage plants!* He once before took out a smaller speculation of the same kind, which paid him handsomely, and induced him to undertake this large adventure.

NATIONAL DEBT.

The following illustration of the benefits and effects of the British national debt will be useful to that class of politicians who hold that a "national debt is a national blessing."—*Pilot.*

"Assuming the unredeemed national debt at £700,000,000 sterling, it would weigh in one pound bank of England notes, at 512 to the pound, 61 tons, 17 hundred weight, 2 quarters, and 10 lbs. If the whole were one pound bank of England notes, they would cover a space of 4,516 1-4 sq. miles. If the whole were guineas, each one inch in breadth, and laid in a line close to each other, they would extend 10,521 miles, 551 yards, 1 foot, 6 inches. If the whole were in shillings, each being one inch, they would extend in length 290,059 miles, 1,048 yds. 2 feet, 8 inches over, or nearly 9 times the circumference of the globe. N. B. The earth's circumference is 25,038 miles. If the whole debt were in penny pieces, of the thickest sort, (each being 1-57th of a hundredth part diameter,) and laid in like manner in a line, they would extend 4,162,878 miles, 1,386 yards; or in other words, it would be seventeen times the distance between the earth and the moon, and go twice round the earth and five times round the moon besides! Moon's distance, 240,000 miles. It would weigh in gold, 14,981,273 1-3 pounds; in silver, 325,806,451 2-3ds pounds, Troy weight; and in copper, 4,687,400 tons penny pieces, 16 to a pound, avoirdupoise. It would fill, if in gold, 374,531 soldiers' knapsacks, allowing 40 pounds to each man; if in silver, 4,645,452; and if in copper, 362,500,000. They would extend, in marching at three yards distance from each other, if carrying gold, 368 miles, 716 yards; if silver, 9,628 miles, 227 yards; if copper, 446,443 miles, 419 yards, or nearly 10 1-2 times round the globe. It would fill, if in gold, 7,491 carts, allowing 2,000 lbs. to each cart; if in silver, 112,904; and if in copper, 5,250,000. These carts, allowing 20 yards to each, would extend 90 miles, 1,420 yards; if carrying silver, 1,283; if copper, 52,602 miles, 410 yards—equal to twice round the globe, and 9,526 miles, 410 yards over. It would load 9,375 vessels, at 500 tons of copper each. The tonnage of commercial vessels, and the navy of Great Britain, is estimated at about 2,300,000 tons; hence this quantity of copper would load the whole twice and upwards. To count this sum, at the rate of 100 per minute, allowing 12 hours each day, (Sundays included,) in guineas, it would require 27 years, 6 months 2 weeks, 5 days, 6 hours, 6 1-2 minutes; in shillings, 578 years, 8 months, 2 weeks, 3 days, 6 hours, 19 3-4 minutes; in penny pieces, 6944 years, 7 months, 2 weeks, 2 days, 4 hours. So that if the work had been begun at the creation of the world, and continued to the present time, it would still be 1132 years short of its completion. The amount of the interest of the debt at 3½ per cent. and the proportion to each individual in Great Britain, the population stated at 18,000,000 of persons, would be £24,500,000 per annum. Individual proportion, £2 10d. Assuming the families of Great Britain at 2,000,000, of six souls each, the proportion of debt to each family would be £350.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1822.

A dinner was given to Mr. M'Duffie by the citizens of Edgefield, S. C. on the 24th ultimo, at which a number of appropriate and patriotic toasts were drank. Mr. M'D. it is stated, would soon leave there for the South, to meet Col. Cummings, so that a duel seems resolved upon. We have a high respect for McD's. talents, but we have a higher respect for principle, for elevated, heroic principle; and we cannot look upon that individual as a good citizen, a good man, or a great man, who, from false notions of honor, in opposition to the entreaties of his friends, and in defiance of the laws both of God and man, will imbrue his hands in his brother's blood, and deliberately deprive his fellow man of life, and his country of a citizen. These gentleman are said to be "capital shots;" and it is at least probable, therefore, that they will both fall. Be it so. Their country can do without them. Those whom she calls to direct her councils and guide her destiny, should be above the fear of little minds. WASHINGTON was too great a man to fight a duel. HAMILTON, it is true, fought; but with his dying breath he denounced the practice, and regretted that he should have so far lowered himself, as to be swayed from the path of rectitude and honor by a principle as false as it is barbarous. The *National Advocate*, in closing some remarks on the pending duel, says that he "verily believes *pistol reasoning* is about to be confined to those whose heads are just fit to be *shot* at;" and such, we think, is the fact. The good sense of the community, the talents and respectability of the country, are taking a stand against it; and public opinion, we believe, will soon effect what the laws of man and the fear of God have hitherto been incompetent to.

JAMES LYON, Editor of the Pee Dee Gazette, has invented a new method of propelling Steam Boats, by means of what he terms a "*Conical Spiral Propeller.*" He considers the invention of great importance, and says it "is calculated to carry to perfection steam navigation upon the ocean;" and that it is "believed by many, who know the merits of the invention, that, when it shall be fairly reduced to practice, it will create a new era in the history of navigation, which will be marked with some distinguished advantages to mankind."

We received by last mail an anonymous advertisement, to be inserted in the *Carolinian*—one dollar was enclosed to pay for it. We know nothing of either of the parties; but the writer has strangely mistaken the objects of this paper.—As we are ignorant to whom to return the money, it will be retained until called for.

COMMUNICATION.

Spratteville Lancasterian School, six miles south of Charlotte, on the Old Nation road.

Those who have witnessed the Lancasterian system of education, as practiced by Mr. Ulrick, will derive sincere pleasure from the spectacle. Nothing is more tedious to the minds of gay, volatile youth, than solitary and severe study; they require action even in their studies; something that keeps them perpetually on the alert—something that allows of no time for ennui, and that combines practice with theory. Those who have witnessed with what delight children escape from the restraints of school-confinement, will readily bear testimony to the truth of this remark. The Lancasterian system admits of no such pause; all is activity and employment. Emulation is the basis of this theory. The whole of the arrangements are calculated to stimulate to exertion. The activity of the body induces activity of the mind; study becomes a pleasure; listlessness is aroused to action; all the pupils are moved by one common principle to excel: and all parts of the system are so well adapted to the circumstances and situation of the scholars, as to combine in producing and accomplishing the object desired. The organization of the classes, the obedience inculcated, the influence imperceptibly operating upon the mind to induce order and regularity, give to this mode of teaching an advantage over all others. The permanent institutions in this happy country, render it a proper theatre for the display of all the numerous blessings which flow from its general introduction, as this system has done more to civilize the barbarian, enlighten the ignorant, and inculcate the principles of virtue, than any scheme of reformation, of human origin, ever presented to the world. The teacher exercises a general and controlling jurisdiction, and appears to be of the whole group the only person who has his time at his own command. It is an interesting spectacle to behold so much zeal, activity and despatch, amongst the young tyros, to the number of from 70 to 100, and the regularity with which all this machinery is managed.

The rising generation enjoy peculiar advantages unknown to their ancestors; education is reduced to a regular plan; and emulation, the great incentive to human action in more important concerns, is the mainspring of all this machinery. The Lancasterian system has been adopted in Europe, and in India, and is now diffusing its blessings far and wide. Children, taken very often from poverty and ignorance, are thus brought forward, and by the blessing of heaven made future ornaments of their country.

The prosperity of this new institution has far exceeded the hopes of its patrons. The improvement made by the scholars (for the time) would astonish the community. I will now conclude, by urging every citizen, friendly to the cause of universal education, to pay this institution a visit, that they may satisfy themselves of the propriety of the system, and improvement of the scholars. This, I acknowledge, is a hasty and imperfect sketch, but I will be more minute in the next. I sincerely hope that Mr. Ulrick will receive every support which his merits deserve, and more he need not demand.

FRANKLIN.

Few persons, comparatively, have any just idea of the anxieties and labors of periodical composition. The author of the "Idle Man," has finely set them forth in the following sketch:

"I know that it is an arduous undertaking for one whose mind rarely feels the spring of bodily health bearing it up, whose frame is soon worn by mental labor, and who can seldom go to his task with that hopeful sense sustaining him, which a vigorous and clear spirit gives to the soul. To know that our hour for toil is come, and that we are weak and unprepared—to feel that depression or lassitude are weighing us down, when we must feign lightness and mirth—or to mock our secret griefs with show of others not akin, must be the fate of him who labors in such a work. This is not all. When our work is done, and well done, the excitement which employment had given us is gone—the spirits sink down, and there is a dreadful void in the mind. We feel as powerless as infancy, till pushed to the exertion of our strength again.—Even great success has its terrors. We fear that we shall never do so well again; and know how churlishly the world receives from us that which will not bear comparison with what we have given them before."

THE WHEAT CROP.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the American Farmer, dated Richmond C. House, Va. May 13, 1822: "I have recently rode through Fauquier, Prince William, Stafford, and King George counties, Va. the wheat never perhaps promised less to the husbandman than now.—The only good crops I saw were at Kinlock, the residence of Thomas Turner, Esq. and Traveller's Rest, the beautiful farm of John Gray, Esq."

In addition to the above, we learn from a gentleman residing in one of the upper counties, and who has visited a large portion of that section of the state, that the best prospect he had seen would yield but half a crop;—the average may consequently be expected to come much short of it.—*Fredericksburg Herald.*

General Stark.—The Speech made by General STARK, at the battle of Bennington, to his troops, is remarkable for its Yankee indirectness, and pithy brevity.—Drawing his sword, and pointing to the enemy, he thus addressed his men:

"I am not much given to speech-making; but, my brave fellows, there are the British—we must beat them, or *Molly Stark* sleeps a widow to night."

It is needless to say that the soldiers caught his fire and determination, and pushed on with such ardour, and in such a gallant style, that they killed, wounded and captured the whole British detachment. [*Boston Gazette.*

A certain Miller awoke one morning, and was preparing for the task of the day, when happening to cast a glance out of the window, lo! his mill was not to be seen—it had vanished. He lost no time in ascertaining the cause of what at first seemed the effects of magic. There had been a heavy fall of rain during the night, which having swelled the stream to an unusual height, had swept off the Mill. The Miller took his course down the bank, enquiring of every one he met, "if they had seen any thing of his Mill?" At last he came to a sudden bend in the river—full in view was his poor old Mill, lodged on some rocks, half capsized, cutting an antick—as it were in joy at its newly acquired freedom. To the forlorn Miller the spectacle was one of ruin personified.—He, however, concluded to examine farther and devise what was to be done; being enough of a philosopher to make the best of misfortune. As he drew near, he observed something written with chalk on one side of the Mill—which, on closer inspection, he found an inscription to the following effect:—

This Mill went by water—
Further than it ought'r.

MARRIED,

In this county, on Thursday, the 13th inst. Mr. *George Miller*, to Mrs. *Anna Chambers.*

In Cabarrus county, on Tuesday, the 11th inst. by the Rev. J. Robinson, Col. *John N. Phifer*, to Miss *Ann Phifer*, both of Cabarrus.

In Rutherfordton, on the 4th inst. by the Rev. Henry M. Kerr, Mr. *Samuel Greenlee*, of Burke county, to Miss *Minerva K. Sackett*, of the former place.

On Sunday evening, the 29th May, by the Rev. Mr. Douglas, Capt. *John Boyl*, merchant, of Jefferson, Georgia, to Miss *Elizabeth Caroline M'Dowell*, daughter of Michael M'Dowell, Esq. formerly of Wilkesboro', N. C.

DIED,

At his late residence near Lexington, Rowan county, N. C. a short time since, in the 77th year of his age, *Andrew Caldcleugh*, Esq. He served his country in different stations during all the revolutionary war, and the greater part of his time as quarter-master, one of the most important stations, conferred on him by the father of our country, Gen. Geo. Washington. He sustained through life the character of an honest man.

In this county, on the 31st ultimo, Mrs. *Biddy Gobble*, wife of Capt. Frederick Gobble. Mrs. Gobble had been indisposed for some weeks, but confined to her bed a few hours only.

"Her mind was tranquil and serene,
No terrors in her looks were seen;
Her Saviour's smile dispelled the gloom,
And smoothed her passage to the tomb."

Salisbury Bible Society,

Auxiliary to the American Bible Society.

THE Officers, Directors and members of the society, who may not have received a copy of the Constitution, are requested to call on Thomas L. Cowan, Esq. They are also requested to use all their influence to obtain members and funds for this benevolent and important object, so as to be able to make returns of their proceedings at the first annual meeting of the society, to be held in Salisbury, on the first Monday in August next. A sermon will be preached on the occasion, at the Court-House, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and a contribution taken up for the benefit of the Society.

JONA. O. FREEMAN, *Pres't.*

Salisbury, June 18, 1822.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE subscriber has just received a choice supply of GROCERIES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, for *cash.* Among them are: Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rum, Rice, Figs, Raisins, Salt; and also, the usual supply of *Confectionaries.* Likewise, pint and half pint Tumblers. THOMAS HOLMES.

June 16, 1822.—106

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Mecklenburg county, N. C. on the night of the 11th instant, two negro boys, named PETER and GILES. Peter is about 25 years of age, about 5 feet high, stout made, and of light complexion, with large black whiskers and black beard. He had on when he went away, a blue broad-cloth round-about, dark coloured pantaloons, black wool hat, a good pair of shoes, with peg'd soles, and iron-plated heels. Giles is about 21 years of age, about 6 feet high, stout made, and very black; has a large scar on the right side of his face, occasioned by a burn, just below his eye, also a very large scar on his breast. He had on when he went away, white negro cotton round-about, pantaloons and waistcoat, a white fur hat, with a very high crown, and an old pair of shoes considerably run down at the heels. Any person taking up said negroes, and confining them in any goal, so that I get them, or delivering them to me, shall receive the above reward, and all expenses paid.

CARNES H. HENDERSON.

Mecklenburg Co. N. C.
June 15, 1822. 3wt'8p

Yadkin Navigation COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the stock of all those stockholders, who may be in arrears for all or any part of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, or tenth instalments, on the 13th day of August next, that the stock of such delinquents will, on that day, be sold at vendue in the town of Salisbury.

FREDERICK RANDLE, *Sec'ry.*

June 20, 1822.——9wt'14

Examination

And Exhibition, Pleasant Retreat Academy, in Lincolnton, N. C.

THE Examination of the students in the Lincolnton Male Academy, will commence on the 2nd July, and end on the 3d. The succeeding day the students will have an exhibition, which, it is hoped, will be highly entertaining, as it will consist of a number of select speeches and interesting dramatic performances.

Parents and Guardians, and friends to literature, are requested to attend.

D. REINHARDT, *Sec'ry.*

May 25, 1822.——4wt'7

Administrator's Notice.

AT Rowan County Court, May term, 1822, the subscriber obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of James Hilton, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate, are required to make payment; and those who have claims, to exhibit them within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pled in bar of recovery.

ZEBULON HUNT, *Adm'r.*

May 23, 1822.——3t'6p

Entertainment

IN SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY *WILLIAM H. SLAUGHTER,*

AT his large and commodious Buildings, two doors east of the State Bank. He has lately employed an experienced and attentive Bar-Keeper, who, with the aid of clean, well furnished Chambers, a well stored Cellar, Ice-House, Granary, good Ostlers, &c. is able, he flatters himself, to support his claims, in an increased degree, to the very liberal patronage his House has for so many years received.

Travellers and *Private Boarders* will continue to meet with those comforts and attentions with which they have, hitherto, been pleased to express themselves so well pleased.

☞ The Northern, Southern, and Eastern Stages, put up at this House. *May 1, 1822.*

*** The Editors of the Georgia Journal, the National Intelligencer, and the Raleigh Register, are requested to insert the above advertisement in their respective papers three times, and send their accounts to this office for payment. '4

ESCULAPIAN SOCIETY.

Charlotte, Mecklenburg, N. C.

AMONG the various sciences and literary pursuits of life, there is none more pre-eminently important than that which is emphatically styled the *healing art*; which brings health and joy to mankind; which counterpoises the frail condition of our nature, and meliorates or remedies the miseries which result from the indulgence of our vicious propensities. Several hundred dangerous diseases have been known to exist, for centuries past, (and the catalogue is annually increasing,) under a thousand variegated shades and modifications, so as frequently to embarrass the most learned physicians and require the utmost exertion of genius to keep pace with the progress of disease. This at once shews the importance of the profession, and the necessity of using all possible means to acquire a knowledge of all the discoveries that are made in Surgery and Physic. And inasmuch as our State Legislature has hitherto neglected to cherish or support this useful science in any way whatever, a number of Physicians from various western counties of this state, together with some from the adjacent districts of South-Carolina, met by previous appointment, in Charlotte, on the 15th day of May last, and unanimously agreed to associate themselves in the form of a Society, to be known by the name of the ESCULAPIAN SOCIETY; the objects of which are, to incite a spirit of investigation and research; to diffuse information among the members; to establish such rules as may promote an harmonious intercourse; and to advance the character and forward the interest of the profession, &c. The constitution provides that the Society shall be composed of those who subscribed at the time of its adoption, and others who shall be admitted under the following regulations, viz: "When any one, who has been regularly educated as a physician, wishes to become a member, he shall make his intentions known to one of the managers, and at the next meeting shall be balloted for, in which case a majority of the members present shall elect or reject; and in case any shall offer for membership who have not been formerly examined, he or they shall be privately examined by the managers, and if recommended by them, shall be balloted for as above stated."

Conformably with the constitution, the following official members were elected to serve one year, viz:

Dr. Samuel Henderson, *President.*
Dr. Robert M'Kinzie, } *Vice-Presidents.*
Dr. Stephen Fox, }
Dr. David R. Dunlap, *Cor. Secretary.*
Dr. James Bivings, *Rec. Secretary.*
Dr. Joseph W. Ross, *Treasurer.*
Dr. A. G. Anderson, *Librarian.*
Dr. Chas. S. H. Schieffelin, }
Dr. Joseph R. Darnall, }
Dr. A. School, } *Managers.*
Dr. Samuel S. Harris, }
Dr. John M. Harris, }

After the Society was organized, they proceeded to form rules and regulations for their own benefit, and especially ordered that their rates of Fees, by which they have pledged themselves to be governed, and in which the community feel themselves interested, should be published in the Western Carolinian. Those rates are as follows:

	From	To
Visits by day, per visit	$1	$3
" in night, double	2	
Mileage by day, per mile	25	
" in night, double	50	
Cathartics and Emetics	25	50
Pills, per doz.	50	1
Epispasticks	50	1
Fever Powders, per doz.	1 50	
Tinctures and Mixtures, per oz.	50	1
P. Bark and Columbo, per oz.	50	
Venesection	50	
Extracting tooth	50	
Consultations	3	5
Written direction or Recipes	1	2
Oral Advice	1	
Attendance, per hour, in day	25	50
" " in night	50	1
Obstetrical Operations	10	20
Amputations	5	25
Paracentesis	5	10
Dislocations	5	10
Fractures	5	10
Trepanning	20	40
Depression or extracting Cataract	20	40
Introducing Catheter	1	3
Enema	50	1
Gonorrhœa	10	
Lues Veneria	20	
Merc. Ointment, per oz.	50	

By order,

D. R. DUNLAP, *Cor. Sec'ry.*

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Francis & John Irwin, hitherto existing in Charlotte, N. C. and Jasper county, Georgia, has this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the concern will please to make payment to either of the subscribers, who are individually authorized to transact any business relative to the co-partnership.

FRANCIS IRWIN,
JOHN IRWIN.

May 1, 1822.——3t'7p

NOTICE.

AT Rowan county court, May term, 1822, the subscriber obtained letters of administration on the estate of the Rev. *John Carrigan*, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make payment; and those who have claims, to exhibit them within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pled in bar of recovery.

JNO. M'CULLOCH, *Adm'r.*

June 8, 1822.—3t'7

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

FROM BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

THE FORGERS.

"Let us sit down on this stone seat," said my aged friend, the pastor, "and I will tell you a tale of tears, concerning the last inhabitants of yonder solitary house, just visible on the hill-side, through the gloom of those melancholy pines. Ten years have passed away since the terrible catastrophe of which I am about to speak; and I know not how it is, but methinks, whenever I come into this glen, there is something rueful in its silence, while the common sounds of nature seem to my mind dirge-like and forlorn. Was not this very day bright and musical as we walked across all the other hills and valleys; but now a dim mist overspreads the sky, and, beautiful as this lonely place must in truth be, there is a want of life in the verdure and the flowers, as if they grew beneath the darkness of perpetual shadows."

As the old man was speaking, a female figure, bent with age and infirmity, came slowly up the bank below us with a pitcher in her hand, and when she reached a little well dug out of a low rock all covered with moss and lichens, she seemed to fix her eyes upon it as in a dream, and gave a long, deep, broken sigh.

"The names of her husband and her only son, both dead, are chiselled by their own hands on a smooth stone within the arch of that fountain, and the childless widow at this moment sees nothing on the face of the earth but a few letters not yet overgrown with the creeping timestains. See! her pale lips are moving in prayer, and, old as she is, and long resigned in her utter hopelessness, the tears are not yet all shed or dried up within her broken heart,—a few big drops are on her withered cheeks, but she feels them not, and is unconsciously weeping with eyes that old age has of itself enough bedimmed."

The figure remained motionless beside the well; and, though I knew not the history of the griefs that stood all embodied so mournfully before me, I felt that they must have been gathering together for many long years, and that such sighs as I had now heard came from the uttermost desolation of the human heart. At last she dipped her pitcher in the water, lifted her eyes to heaven, and, distinctly saying, "O, Jesus, Son of God! whose blood was shed for sinners, be merciful to their souls!" she turned away from the scene of her sorrow, and, like one seen in a vision, disappeared.

"I have beheld the childless widow happy," said the pastor, "even her who sat alone, with none to comfort her, on a floor swept by the hand of death of all its blossoms. But her whom we have now seen I dare not call happy, even though she puts her trust in God and her Saviour. Her's is an affliction which faith itself cannot assuage. Yet religion may have softened even sighs like those, and, as you shall hear, it was religion that set her free from the horrid dreams of madness, and restored her to that comfort which is always found in the possession of a reasonable being."

There was not a bee roaming near us, nor a bird singing in the solitary glen, when the old man gave me these hints of a melancholy tale. The sky was black and lowering, as it lay on the silent hills, and enclosed us from the far-off world, in a sullen spot that was felt to be sacred unto sorrow. The figure that had come and gone with a sigh was the only dweller here; and I was prepared to hear a doleful history of one left alone to commune with a broken heart in the cheerless solitude of nature.

"That house from whose chimnies no smoke has ascended for ten long years," continued my friend, "once shewed its windows bright with cheerful fires; and her whom we now saw so wo-begone, I remember brought home a youthful bride, in all the beauty of her joy and innocence. Twenty years beheld her a wife and a mother, with all their most perfect happiness, with some, too, of their inevitable griefs. Death passed not by her door without his victims, and, of five children, all but one died, in infancy, childhood, or blooming youth. But they died in nature's common decay,—peaceful prayers were said around the bed of peace; and when the flowers grew upon their graves, the mother's eyes could bear to look on them, as she passed on with unaching heart into the house of God. All but one died,—and better had it been if that one had never been born.

"Father, mother, and son now come to man's estate, survived, and in the house there was peace. But suddenly poverty fell upon them. The dishonesty of a kinsman, of which I need not state the particulars, robbed them of their few hereditary fields, which now passed into the hands of a stranger. They, however, remained as tenants in the house which had been their own; and for a while, father and son bore the change of fortune seemingly undismayed, and toiled as common labourers on the soil still dearly beloved. At the dawn of light they went out together, and at twilight they returned. But it seemed as if their industry was in vain. Year after year the old man's face became more deeply furrowed, and more seldom was he seen to smile; and his son's countenance, once bold and open, was now darkened with anger and dissatisfaction. They did not attend public worship so regularly as they used to do; when I met them in the fields, or visited them in their dwelling, they looked on me coldly, and with altered eyes; and I grieved to think how soon they both seemed to have forgotten the blessings Providence had so long permitted them to enjoy, and how sullenly they now struggled with its decrees. But something worse than poverty was now disturbing both their hearts.

"The unhappy old man had a brother who at this time died, leaving an only son, who had for many years abandoned his father's house, and of whom all tidings had long been lost. It was thought by many that he had died beyond the seas; and none doubted, that, living or dead, he had been disinherited by his stern and unrelenting parent. On the day after the funeral, the old man produced his brother's will, by which he became heir to all his property, except an annuity to be paid to the natural heir, should he ever return. Some pitied the prodigal son, who had been disinherited—some blamed the father—some envied the good fortune of those who had so ill borne adversity. But in a short time, the death, the will, and the disinherited were all forgotten, and the lost lands being redeemed, peace, comfort, and happiness were supposed again to be restored to the dwelling from which they had so long been banished.

"But it was not so. If the furrows on the old man's face were deep before, when he had to toil from morning to night, they seemed to have sunk into more ghastly trenches, now that the goodness of Providence had restored a gentle shelter to his declining years. When seen wandering through his fields at even-tide, he looked not like the Patriarch musing tranquilly on the works and ways of God; and when my eyes met his during divine service, which he now again attended with scrupulous regularity, I sometimes thought they were suddenly averted in conscious guilt; or closed in hypocritical devotion. I scarcely knew if I had any suspicions against him in my mind, or not; but his high bald head, thin silver hair, and countenance with its fine features so intelligent, had no longer the same solemn expression which they once possessed, and something dark and hidden seemed now to belong to them, which withstood his forced and unnatural smile. The son, who, in the days of their former prosperity, had been stained by no vice, and who, during their harder lot, had kept himself aloof from all his former companions, now became dissolute and profligate, nor did he meet with any reproof from a father whose heart would once have burst asunder at one act of wickedness in his beloved child.

"About three years after the death of his father, the disinherited son returned to his native parish. He had been a sailor on board various ships on foreign stations—but hearing by chance of his father's death, he came to claim his inheritance. Having heard on his arrival, that his uncle had succeeded to the property, he came to me and told me, that the night before he left his home, his father stood by his bedside, kissed him, and said, that never more would he own such an undutiful son—but that he forgave him all his sins—at death would not defraud him of the pleasant fields that had so long belonged to his humble ancestors—and hoped to meet reconciled in heaven. "My uncle is a villain," said he, fiercely, "and I will cast anchor on the green bank where I played when a boy, even if I must first bring his grey head to the scaffold."

"I accompanied him to the house of his uncle. It was a dreadful visit. The family had just sat down to their frugal midday meal; and the old man, though for some years he could have had little heart to pray, had just lifted up his hand to ask a blessing. Our shadows, as we entered the door, fell upon the table—and turning his eyes, he beheld before him on the floor the man whom he fearfully hoped had been buried in the sea. His face was indeed, at that moment, most unlike that of prayer, but he still held up his lean, shrivelled, trembling hand. "Accursed hypocrite," cried the fierce mariner, "dost thou call down the blessing of God on a meal won basely from the orphan? But, lo! God, whom thou hast blasphemed, has sent me from the distant isles of the ocean, to bring thy white head into the hangman's hands!"

"For a moment all was silent—then a loud stifled gasping was heard, and she whom you saw a little while ago, rose shrieking from her seat, and fell down on her knees at the sailor's feet. The terror of that unforgiven crime, now first revealed to her knowledge, struck her down to the floor. She fixed her bloodless face on his before whom she knelt—but she spoke not a single word. There was a sound in her convulsed throat, like the death-rattle. "I forged the will," said the son, advancing towards his cousin with a firm step, "my father could not—I alone am guilty—I alone must die." The wife soon recovered the power of speech, but it was so unlike her usual voice, that I scarcely thought, at first, the sound proceeded from her white quivering lips. "As you hope for mercy at the great judgment day, let the old man make his escape—hush, hush, hush—till in a few days he has sailed away in the hold of some ship to America. You surely will not hang an old grey-headed man of threescore and ten years!"

"The sailor stood silent and frowning. There seemed neither pity nor cruelty in his face; he felt himself injured; and looked resolved to right himself, happen what would. "I say he has forged my father's will. As to escaping, let him escape if he can. I do not wish to hang him; though I have seen better men run up the fore-yard arm before now, for only asking their own. But no more kneeling, woman—Holla! where is the old man gone?"

"We all looked ghastily around and the wretched wife and mother, springing to her feet, rushed out of the house. We followed, one and all. The door of the stable was open, and the mother and son entering, loud shrieks were heard. The miserable old man had slunk out of the room unobserved during the passion that had struck all our souls, and had endeavored to commit suicide. His own son cut him down, as he hung suspended from a rafter in that squalid place, and, carrying him in his arms, laid him down upon the green bank in front of the house. There he lay with his livid face, and blood-shot protruded eyes, till, in a few minutes, he raised himself up, and fixed them upon his wife, who, soon recovering from a fainting fit, came shrieking from the mire in which she had just fallen down. "Poor people!" said the sailor with a gasping voice, "you have suffered enough for your crime. Fear nothing; the worst is now past; and rather would I sail the seas twenty years longer, than add another pang to that old man's heart. Let us be kind to the old man."

"But it seemed as if a raven had croaked the direful secret all over the remotest places among the hills; for, in an hour, people came flocking in from all quarters, and it was seen, that concealment or escape was no longer possible, and that father and son were destined to die together a felon's death."

Here the pastor's voice ceased; and I had heard enough to understand the long deep sigh that had come moaning from that bowed-down figure beside the solitary well. "That was the last work done by the father and the son, and finished the day before the fatal discovery of their guilt. It had probably been engaged in as a sort of amusement to beguile their unhappy minds of ever-anxious thoughts, or perhaps as a solitary occupation, at which they could unburthen their guilt to one another undisturbed. Here, no doubt, in the silence and solitude, they often felt remorse, perhaps penitence. They chiselled out their names on that slab, as you perceive; and hither, as duly as the morning and evening shadows, comes the ghost whom we beheld, and, after a prayer for the souls of them so tenderly beloved in their guilt and in their graves, she carries to her lonely hut the water that helps to preserve her hopeless life, from the well dug by dearer hands, now mouldered away, both flesh and bone, into the dust."

After a moment's silence the old man continued,—for he saw that I longed to hear the details of that dreadful catastrophe, and his own soul seemed likewise desirous of renewing its grief,—"The prisoners were condemned. Hope there was none. It was known, from the moment of the verdict—guilty,—that they would be executed. Petitions were, indeed, signed by many thousands; but it was all in vain, and the father and the son had to prepare themselves for death.

"About a week after their condemnation I visited them in their cell. God forbid, I should say that they were resigned. Human nature could not resign itself to such a doom; and I found the old man pacing up and down the stone floor, in his clanking chains, with hurried steps, and a countenance of unspeakable horror. The son was lying on his face upon his bed of straw, and had not lifted up his head as the massy bolts were withdrawn, and the door creaked sullenly on its hinges. The father fixed his eyes upon me for some time, as if I had been a stranger intruding upon his misery; and, as soon as he knew me, shut them with a deep groan, and pointed to his son. "I have murdered William—I have brought my only son to the scaffold, and I am doomed to hell!" I gently called on the youth by name, but he was insensible—he was lying in a fit. "I fear he will awake out of that fit," cried the old man with a broken voice. "They have come upon him every day since our condemnation, and sometimes during the night. It is not fear for himself that brings them on—for my boy, though guilty, is brave—but he continues looking on my face for hours, till at last he seems to lose all sense, and falls down in strong convulsions, often upon the stone-floor, till he is all covered with blood." The old man then went up to his son, knelt down, and, putting aside the thick clustering hair from his forehead, continued kissing him for some minutes, with deep sobs, but eyes dry as dust.

"But why should I call to my remembrance, or describe to you, every hour of anguish that I witnessed in that cell. For several weeks it was all agony and despair—the Bible lay unheeded before their ghastly eyes—and for them there was no consolation. The old man's soul was filled but with one thought—that he had deluded his son into sin, death, and eternal punishment. He never slept; but visions, terrible as those of sleep, seemed often to pass before him, till I have seen the grey hairs bristle horribly over his temples, and big drops of sweat splash down upon the floor. I sometimes thought that they would both die before the day of execution; but their mortal sorrows, though they sadly changed both face and frame, seemed at last to give a horrible energy to life, and every morning that I visited them, they were stronger, and more broadly awake in the chill silence of their lonesome prison-house.

"I know not how a deep change was at last wrought upon their souls; but two days before that of execution, on entering their cell, I found them sitting calm and composed by each other's side, with the Bible open before them. Their faces, though pale and haggard, had lost that glare of misery, that had so long shone about their restless and wandering eyes, and they looked like men recovered from a long and painful sickness. I almost thought I saw a faint smile of hope. "God has been merciful unto us," said the father, with a calm voice. "I must not think he has forgiven my sins, but he has enabled me to look on my poor son's face—to kiss him—to fold him in my arms—to pray for him—to fall asleep with him in my bosom, as I used often to do in the days of his boyhood, when, during the heat of mid-day, I rested from labour below the trees of my own farm. We have found resignation at last, and are prepared to die."

"There were no transports of deluded enthusiasm in the souls of these unhappy men. They had never doubted the truth of revealed religion, although they had fatally disregarded its precepts; and now that remorse had given way to penitence, and nature had become reconciled to the thought of inevitable death, the light that had been darkened, but never extinguished in their hearts, rose up anew; and knowing that their souls were immortal, they humbly put their faith in the mercy of their Creator and their Redeemer.

"It was during that resigned and serene hour, that the old man ventured to ask for the mother of his unhappy boy. I told him the truth calmly, and calmly he heard it all. On the day of his condemnation, she had been deprived of her reason, and, in the house of a kind friend, whose name he blessed, now remained in merciful ignorance of all that had befallen, believing herself, indeed, to be a motherless widow, but one who had long ago lost her husband, and all her children, in the ordinary course of nature. At this recital his soul was satisfied. The son said nothing, but wept long and bitterly.

"The day of execution came at last. The great city lay still as on the morning of the Sabbath day; and all the ordinary business of life semed, by one consent of the many thousand hearts beating there, to be suspended. But as the hours advanced, the frequent tread of feet was heard in every avenue; the streets began to fill with pale, anxious and impatient faces; and many eyes were turned to the dials on the steeples, watching the silent progress of the finger of time, till it should reach the point at which the curtain was to be drawn up from before a most mournful tragedy.

"The hour was faintly heard through the thick prison walls by us, who were together for the last time in the condemned cell. I had administered to them the most awful rite of our religion, and father and son sat together as silent as death. The door of the dungeon opened, and several persons came in. One of them, who had a shrivelled bloodless face, and small red gray eyes, an old man, feeble and tottering, but cruel in his decrepitude, laid hold of the son with his palsied fingers, and began to pinion his arms with a cord.—No resistance was offered; but, straight and untrembling, stood that tall and beautiful youth while the fiend bound him for execution. At this mournful sight, how could I bear to look on his father's face? Yet thither were mine eyes impelled by the agony that afflicted my commiserating soul. During that hideous gaze, he was insensible of the executioner's approach towards himself; and all the time that the cords were encircling his own arms, he felt them not,—he saw nothing but his son standing at last before him, ready for the scaffold.

"I darkly recollect a long dark vaulted passage, and the echoing tread of footsteps, till at once we stood in a crowded hall, with a thousand eyes fixed on these two miserable men. How unlike they were to all besides! They sat down together within the shadow of death. Prayers were said and a psalm was sung, in which their voices were heard to join, with tones that wrung out tears from the hardest or the most careless heart. Often had I heard those voices singing in my own peaceful church, before evil had disturbed, or misery broken them;—but the last word of the psalm was sung, and the hour of their departure was come.

"They stood at last upon the scaffold. That long street, that seemed to stretch away interminably from the old Prison-house, was paved with uncovered heads, for the moment these ghosts appeared, that mighty crowd felt reverence for human nature so terribly tried, and prayers and blessings, passionately ejaculated, or convulsively stifled, went hovering over all the multitude, as if they feared some great calamity to themselves, and felt standing on the first tremor of an earthquake.

"It was a most beautiful summer's day on which they were led out to die; and as the old man raised his eyes, for the last time, to the sky, the clouds lay motionless on that blue translucent arch, and the sun shone joyously over the magnificent heavens. It seemed a day made for happiness or for mercy. But no pardon dropt down from these smiling skies, and the vast multitude were not to be denied the troubled feast of death. Many who now stood there wished they had been in the heart of some far-off wood or glen; there was shrieking and fainting, not only among maids and wives and matrons, who had come there in the misery of their hearts, but men fell down in their strength—for it was an overwhelming thing to behold a father and his only son now haltered for a shameful death. 'Is my father with me on the scaffold?—give me his hand, for I see him not.' I joined their hands together, and at that moment the great bell in the Cathedral tolled, but I am convinced neither of them heard the sound.—For a moment there seemed to be no such thing as sound in the world; and then all at once the multitude heaved like the sea, and uttered a wild yelling shriek.—Their souls were in eternity—and I fear not to say, not an eternity of grief."

* * * * * * * * *

A due sense of the grandeur of man's nature and destination, is the best bulwark against the frequent assaults temptation makes on him.